

In 1974, Donald co-founded Vector Real Estate Corporation. As President, he guided the firm in development, acquisitions, and joint-ventures on residential, commercial, and retail properties. In 1989, Donald began a tenure as director of the New York Federal Savings Bank; three years later, he became its CEO. Last year, he negotiated the sale of New York Federal Savings Bank to Flushing Savings Bank and became a Senior Vice President.

It should also be noted that Donald Shapiro has helped guide several other enterprises in the New York area. He is a former board member of the Community Bankers Association of New York State and is currently a director of the Associated Builders and Owners of Greater New York.

But, Mr. Speaker, Donald Shapiro has done so much more. Religion, education, and family have played significant roles in his life. I particularly respect and admire his religious commitment. He is Vice Chairman of the Board of the Reconstructionist Rabbinical College in Philadelphia and Chair of the West End Synagogue. His leadership has helped these institutions thrive. I also commend him for his loyalty to the educational institutions that helped him grow. He recently completed a term as an Alumni Trustee of the Phillips Academy, and is currently Chair of the Academy's Campus Design Review Committee.

Donald Shapiro has embraced life. In addition to his business and volunteer ventures, he enjoys swimming and playing squash, and is an aficionado of theater and music. The New York Giants and New York Mets can count him as one of their biggest fans. He has three adult children—a rabbi, a poet, and an actor. He is married to Arlene, a real estate broker, and they reside in New York City.

From 1993 to 1996, Donald Shapiro served as President of the Harvard Club of New York City. Next week, the Club will dedicate his portrait. On this joyous occasion, I want to acknowledge his achievements and wish him happiness and success in the future.

RECOGNIZING THE NEW CASTLE AREA HONOR GUARD

HON. RON KLINK

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 12, 1998

Mr. KLINK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of the New Castle Area Honor Guard. This group of dedicated Veterans provides an invaluable service to all those individuals who risked their lives in defense of our freedoms. I would like to take this opportunity to commend these volunteers for their years of service to the Veterans of Lawrence County.

The New Castle Area Honor Guard was formed in October 1992 when a group of concerned Veterans became aware of a terrible disservice that had recently occurred. A fellow Veteran had passed away in the New Castle area, leaving no survivors to attend his funeral service or honor his memory. The concerned men enlisted the aid of their fellow Veterans and committed themselves to honoring their comrades in an appropriate fashion. Hence, the honor guard was formed to provide military funeral services for honorably discharged Veterans of the area.

Since performing their first military funeral in 1993 the membership of the New Castle Area

Honor Guard has grown to nearly 40 dedicated individuals. In addition to funeral services, they have extended their operation to perform services in which our national flag is honored. The honor guard has performed more than 500 funerals in and around the Lawrence County area and has traveled as far as Ohio to provide their services.

Mr. Speaker, let us commend the efforts of this loyal group of American Veterans. These citizens have proven their commitment to our nation time and time again. They once served with valor in our armed forces and they continue to serve with honor in our community. I ask you and all members to join me in a special salute to the New Castle Area Honor Guard.

SAVE SOCIAL SECURITY FIRST RESERVE FUND

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 12, 1998

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing legislation to establish a "Save Social Security First Reserve Fund." I am joined by Representative BARBARA KENNELLY, Ranking Democrat on the Subcommittee on Social Security, and Democratic Members of the Committee on Ways and Means. I hope that others, both Democrats and Republicans, will join us in this effort.

The bill would implement the President's call to reserve 100 percent of the budget surplus until we have taken all the necessary measures to strengthen the Social Security system for the 21st century. It would ensure that budget surpluses are set aside pending Social Security reform.

Social Security is a strong reflection of who we are as a nation. Through it, we recognize our duties to our parents and grandparents and our shared responsibility to one another. Social Security protects all of us in good times and in bad.

Without Social Security, nearly half of all older Americans would live in poverty. That is because Social Security provides most of the income of two-thirds of the people over the age of 65.

Social Security protects young and old alike from the unforeseen circumstances of death or disability. Over 7 million widows and children receive benefits due to the death of a breadwinner.

This legislation reflects our determination to save Social Security first—before we talk about tax cuts or spending priorities. Thus, the bill would require the Secretary of the Treasury to deposit any budget surplus into the Save Social Security First Reserve Fund which would be invested in U.S. government securities. The budget deficit would be zero. This would leave no doubt that we intend to save any budget surplus which materializes until we have taken action to strengthen the Social Security system.

DAYCARE FAIRNESS FOR STAY-AT-HOME PARENTS

SPEECH OF

HON. GEORGE P. RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 11, 1998

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, passage of H. Con. Res. 202, the Equitable Child Care Resolution, is an important step Congress must take to address the child care needs of American families.

The Equitable Child Care Resolution will ensure that the child care discussions by Congress include consideration of the needs of at-home parents. Unfortunately, the President's child care proposal fails to recognize that almost 70 percent of American families do not pay for child care because at-home parents or relatives care for the children. These families—many of which are low to middle income—have devised creative solutions to meet their child care needs, because they would rather have a parent, relative, or friend care for their children than an institution. However, their solutions often entail a sizeable sacrifice of family income. The President's proposal simply ignores this 70 percent of families with children and instead focuses on the remaining 30 percent.

During consideration of child care policy, it is also important that Congress not create another large federal bureaucracy. Such a bureaucracy, coupled with a subsidy for child care, would create the incentive for increased dependence on, and control by, Washington bureaucrats. The effect would be to move more children into institutionalized day care. Parents have the right to determine what kind of child care that is best for them, whether parent-based, church-based, community-based, neighborhood-based, or institution-based. They should not be pushed into one type of care through social engineering subsidies. Moreover, the President's plan would unequally distribute benefits, tilting them toward families where both parents choose to work, while taxing those who decide to stay at home.

A more effective solution would be to provide an across-the-board tax reduction—such as expanding the \$500 per child tax credit recently enacted by Congress. We should expand the range of choices available to parents, not the government's control over child care. Parents should be equipped with the resources, responsibility, and personal control to raise their children.

The federal government currently sponsors numerous programs to help families with children. Since 1995, Republicans in Congress have enacted major reforms to help families afford child care. The welfare reform law has merged four programs into the better and more effective Child Care Development Block Grant. This block grant allows localities to respond to the different needs of our families, giving parents choices through vouchers. Overall, welfare reform has increased child care funds for our country's neediest families by \$4 billion. In addition, the Child Development Tax Credit provides \$14 billion over the next five years to families with child care expenses.

My goal is to help restore the central role of families in society while addressing the specific needs of our children. A child care plan,